

'Sinister turn' in American actions

Washington. Sharp criticism against the Reagan administration's policy with regard to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has come from fifteen influential public organizations in the United States.

These include the National Security Committee, the Americans for Democratic Action, and the Union of Concerned Scientists. In a joint report published by these organizations, it is noted that the actions taken by the White House have led to a sinister turn-about in American policy over the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. At present, Washington is giving direct and indirect aid to countries which refuse to ratify the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

George McGovern on Reagan's policy

San Francisco. The dangerous character of the Reagan administration's policy of pushing the world towards the brink of nuclear war had been pointed out by George McGovern, a leading American Democrat, who is former Senator from the state of South Dakota.

Instead of negotiations which are now needed more than anything else, the President has embarked on course towards confrontation and is now engaged in gunboat diplomacy. McGovern declared addressing a conference for world security which has taken place here at

Labour wins elections in New Zealand

Wellington. The parliamentary election victory the Labour Party would ban warships with nuclear weapons on board from New Zealand's territorial waters and would seek the declaration of the Southern Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

During the election campaign, the Labour leader David Lange repeatedly said that in case of



We all have a bit of peace dove in our blood.
Drawing by Sergei Almudinov

NIGERIA TELLS BRITAIN TO RECALL AMBASSADOR

Lagos. The Nigerian Government has told Britain to recall its Ambassador from Nigeria. This was announced by the Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Ibrahim Gambari.

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Forum of peace loving forces in Latin America

Guayaquil. This Ecuadorian capital was recently the venue for a conference of the peace loving forces of Latin America. The representatives of national peace committees from 12 Latin American countries discussed there the tasks facing the progressive public in the region in view of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the proliferation of the arms race

into space and the adventurist policy pursued by Washington in Central America.

In the resolutions adopted by participants at the conference it is stated that all peace loving forces in Latin America at the present stage should give strong support to the peace champion movements in Western Europe in their attempts to get the American missiles withdrawn from their territories.

Tension in the country to coincide with the general elections which are due soon. The plot was masterminded by the CIA and the US Embassy, with the former providing the funds.

LA PAZ. There was an attempted coup d'état in Bolivia to put an end to measures introduced by the present government aimed at improving the conditions of the working people and at diverting the country of financial dependence on American banks and the US-controlled International Monetary Fund. Prior to this, the US Embassy had actively sought to its goal via "legal" methods. It was reportedly involved in the plans of the conspirators, many of whom had been trained in their time by American special services.

Tracing an arc from Central America, Cuba and the Caribbean basin through the "frontline" states in the south of Africa to Indochina, one may count no less than two dozen countries where, in the past few years, the USA has been embroiled in developments to erode internal stability or to topple legitimate governments. Increasingly involved in such developments alongside are forces for special operations. In "third world" countries recently set up at the US military department, the US gave out by American propaganda are aimed at concealing such actions and America's far-reaching plots from public view.

In Namibia, South African troops are "clearing" regions controlled by the patriots with chemicals the same as those that were once used by the USA into illegal desert and which killed or gravely harmed the health of 2,000,000 Vietnamese. Correspondents in Kabul have been shown on many occasions chemical ammunition captured from Afghan counter-revolutionaries which had been supplied by USIA. There is irrefutable evidence of the use of US-made chemical shells and mines by the Pol Pot gangs entrenched in Thailand.

A report from Managua indicates that the counter-revolutionaries who regularly infiltrate into Nicaragua from Honduras use bacteriological weapons obtained from the American secret services, against local revolutionaries and against the people in the "third world".

MANAGUA. An anti-government plot has been uncovered in Nicaragua. The intention was to create a climate of chaos and

INTERFERENCE EXPOSED

Delhi. The Indian Government has published a White Book on developments over the last three years in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The White Book reveals that the separatist and anti-national elements have been in India and the formation of independent "Sikh state" with foreign aid.

The White Book describes organizations of the Sikhs who have become conspirators in the plot against India. These subversive organizations and their branches have been set up in the United Kingdom, West Germany and Canada. In May 1983, Captain the self-styled "President" of non-existent Khalistan, declared that the United States was supporting the movement for the foundation of the Babbar Khalsa organization. He has also supported the formation of the Sikh terrorist unit in Punjab. The White Book says that modern weapons came from foreign sources.

Mr Gambari, the British Minister of External Affairs, has said that Pakistan has supported their plot against the Indian Government and declared its readiness to "liberate" and start hiring Sikhs for training in Canada. The White Book says that Sikhs in India are involved in embezzlement of government funds and have been regarded in the context of diplomatic, economic, and trade relations between the two states.

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The reason for the sharp aggravation in

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE STATE ZOOLOGICAL RESERVE HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE SHORES OF LAKE KHANKA IN THE FAR EAST, ON AN AREA OF NEARLY 50,000 HECTARES. This is the only place where Khanka tortoise is found. Lotus plants encircle the shores as a pink necklace. Its unique lowlife include white, gray and red-haired herons, Japanese crane, Eastern storks, red-foot ibis and black wild ducks. The Khanka preserve is the fourteenth in the Maritime Territory. The preserves cover a total area of about one million hectares.

THE MUSEUM OF YEVAND KOCHAR, PEOPLE'S ARTIST OF THE USSR, HAS OPENED IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA, A TRANSCAUSSIAN REPUBLIC. On display in its halls are more than 80 exhibits connected with the life and creative work of this outstanding sculptor and artist. Among them are sketches of the monument to David of Sasun which adorns the capital of the republic, the portraits of Komitas, Isatinsky and other cultural workers of Armenia and Russia. On display are also personal things, photographs and documents of Yevand Kocher (1899-1979).

THE HYDROLOGISTS OF THE SAYANO-SHUSHENSKAYA HYDROELECTRIC STATION HAVE REGISTERED THE HIGHEST MARK OF SPRING FLOOD ON THE YENISEI RIVER IN SIBERIA. The flow of water grew to 5,800 cubic metres per second, which is three times more than usual. The floods helped the operating units run at full load. The 7th and 8th generating units of the station will go into operation this year. The construction of the high dam is also nearing completion.



• Seven-year-old Lyuda Tsyshkayeva has been a member of the studio for two years.



• Young artists from the studio sketch from nature under the guidance of Vasily Sumarev.

EVERY CHILD IS AN ARTIST AT HEART

This is the belief of Vasily Sumarev, Merited Arts Worker of Byelorussia, who heads an arts studio for children. It is located in the Palace of Culture of the Minsk Worsted Fabric Industrial Complex.

Music sounds: the children compose fairy tales together with their teacher. The young artists embody their fantasies in different ways. They draw, carve, make masks, and model figurines out of clay or plasticine. Their best works are sent to exhibitions at kindergartens and schools. Once they even undertook a "grown-up" commission—to decorate a children's cafe, the "Vyselka" (Rainbow). For a whole year, the children were busy weaving tapestries, designing stained glass windows, and painting tables and benches. Their work was rewarded by a Leninist Komsomol of Byelorussia Prize, while children in Minsk received a splendidly decorated card.

• "My World"—this is the title of a painting by studio leader Vasily Sumarev.

The number of sturgeons grows

The number of sturgeons species in the Ural River, flowing on the boundary of Europe and Asia, has almost doubled. This became possible thanks to nature protection measures of three republics in the region—Russia, Kazakhstan and the Autonomous Republic of Bashkiria. The committee on the protection, repro-

duction and rational utilization of natural resources of the basin of the Ural, set up by them, serves as the main nature protection authority there.

In the floodlands of the river which yield about 80 per cent of the sturgeon catch in the USSR, the extraction of sand and gravel has been fully stopped.

More than 200 industrial and agricultural enterprises were moved from the riverine zone, water for the needs of cities is now supplied mainly from artesian wells and subsoil lakes outside the river basin. Shipping has sharply reduced—hundreds of routes of large tonnage and high speed ships have been removed

from the Ural to other rivers. About 20 million roubles are spent every year on works to protect and reproduce the natural resources of the Ural river basin which is as big as the Federal Republic of Germany.

All this told favourably on the fauna of the basin. Now there are more beavers, muskrats, deer, elk, bears and aquatic birds.

Authors. For its reason, writes the TRUD newspaper, the USSR Goskomizdat Committee has drafted a programme aimed at increasing output of literature for children as well as of fiction. Thus today all increases in paper resources earmarked for book production are mainly directed towards the publication of fiction and books for children. After taking into account the wishes of readers, and seeking advice from the USSR Union of Writers and book selling organizations a list of nearly 1,700 titles was arrived at.

These include Russian and foreign classics, as well as best works of Soviet and foreign writers.

Among the authors we find Shakespeare, Balzac, Thomas Mann, William Thackeray, Heinrich Heine, Hoffmann, Jerome K. Jerome, Pirandello, Heribert Wells, Walt Whitman and others.

Up to five million copies of certain titles are on view—works by Leo Tolstoy, for instance. By comparison in the past century, when Tolstoy was alive and already world famous, his works were produced in three thousand copies part of which remained unprinted.

MIXED MARRIAGES: ON THE UP AND UP

Young families and their evolution are a subject for close study by Soviet demographers. Viktor Pereverzhev, a well-known demographer, Cand. Sc. (Economics), discusses the national aspect of this problem in an article published by the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

The great number and rapid growth of marriages between different nationalities is one of the characteristic features of our time, he writes. Taking the country as a whole, whereas in 1959 there were 102 mixed marriages for every 1,000 families, in 1970 there were 142. Mixed marriages are to be found in almost all the Union republics, and everywhere they are on the increase. The greatest number is in Latvia—84 out of

100. Mixed families are especially typical for new cities and construction projects where there is a complex national composition in population and a high proportion of young people.

There is no doubt that the increasing number of mixed families is a highly progressive process, notes the author. It shows the rapprochement of Soviet peoples and acts as an agent promoting further rapprochement.

Former religious barriers preventing mixed marriages have practically vanished and language barriers have been greatly reduced (young people today have a complete command of Russian—while many national differences in life style have worn off...).

MY STRONGEST ATTACHMENT AND PASSION

This is what theatre means to Oleg Tabakov, one of the most popular actors and theatre directors in the country. Here is what he has to say on the subject in an interview in the VECBURNAYA MOSKVA (Evening Moscow) newspaper.

For an actor, he writes, theatre is the most honest and courageous form of work. Within a couple of minutes of stepping on to the stage you understand what your relationship with the audience is to be; whether you are holding their attention, and the extent to which what you are saying is of interest to them. At the theatre you face the audience.—alone.

Tabakov believes that the recent trend is for actors to be the chief "force" on stage, and he is happy about this. I am convinced, he stresses, that—even a most polished invention or the most incredible flight of his imagination will remain absolutely dead without the actors who instill life into everything. Nothing affects audiences more forcibly than clear and direct acting. I teach this principle to my students. I shall always adhere to it, he says in conclusion.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

VAKHSH POWER PROJECTS

The Vakhsh, a major mountain river in Tajikistan, Central Asia, is to drive a whole chain of power projects. The first four of them—the Perekhshaya, the Golovnaya, the Tronina, and the Nurekshaya power stations—have already been constructed. The fifth station, Botuzinshaya, is now being built amidst magnificent cliffs. However, the most powerful one will be of Royan, where engineers are getting ready to dam the river. The dam which when completed is believed to be the highest in the world will be 335 metres high. The Nurekshaya dam (300 metres) will be the second highest.

The Vakhsh cascade already produces electricity for cities and industry and water for agricultural land in Central Asia. The Nurekshaya reservoir alone has provided 17.5 cubic kilometres of water for irrigation purposes. Speculative numbers say a cubic kilometre of water gives 500 million roubles worth of farm produce. This explains the cost-efficiency of all the hydroprojects on the Vakhsh. The Nurek station which has produced 60,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and a lot of water for irrigation has already reimbursed its construction cost twice over.

RECEDING SHORE IN SEA OF BOOKS

Sociologists have calculated that Soviet people have up to 40 thousand million books in their private libraries. The number of copies in which books are printed grows from year to year. In the pre-war year, 1940, slightly more than 40 thousand million books were printed. While in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period of 1976-80, the increase in the number of printed copies alone amounted to over 1.1 thousand million. However, there continued to be a shortage of books by popular

Refuelled by gas pipeline

City freight traffic of Donec'k, an industrial centre in the S. Ukraine, is being transferred to natural gas. The first automated gas-filling compressor station started operation.

After special treatment, gas is supplied from a pipe to cylinders mounted on each vehicle. Each refuelling is enough for a 200 km run—sufficient for intercity traffic.

One big filling station also will save ten tonnes of petrol a year. The commissioning of a network of such filling stations will assure a full transfer of motor transport to gas. This will sharply reduce air pollution which is very important in industrial Donec'k.

The USSR Ministry of Geology has provided assistance in prospecting operations to more than 50 countries where thanks to direct or indirect help from Soviet geologists over 1,200 deposits of useful minerals have either been discovered, prospected or reassessed.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to the development of international geological cooperation. Soviet geologists take part in projects and in the work of more than thirty international geological associations, commissions and committees. These include the United Nations, the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), and the International Geological Correlation Programme (IGCP).

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Over the past 25 years, the USSR has provided assistance in prospecting operations to more than 50 countries where thanks to direct or indirect help from Soviet geologists over 1,200 deposits of useful minerals have either been discovered, prospected or reassessed.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

VLADIMIR MENSHOV

45-year-old Vladimir Menshov is, probably, one of the most popular Soviet film directors today, both within his country and abroad. His film, "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", was awarded a USSR State Prize, and has won numerous foreign prizes, including an Oscar. It still draws capacity audiences in more than 80 countries. And this is only Menshov's second film. He made his debut as a film director at the age of 30 with a film called "A Bit of Fooling".

Menshov soared to fame within three to four years, in such cases one feels a tendency to measure over the ease with which success can be achieved. Was it perhaps due to fortune or a good sense of timing? The latter two components certainly played a part in Vladimir Menshov's success. What was missing was ease. Almost twenty years lay between his first film and the moment when, still a very young man, Vladimir Menshov decided to devote himself completely to art.

He made three attempts to enter drama colleges and all three ended in failure. Another person would have felt discouraged. Not Menshov. In between summer visits to Moscow to take entrance exams, he continued working as a tutor at a plant in Astrakhan, as a minor in Voronezh, and sailed in a ship around the Caspian Sea. He liked to travel and see new places. He also liked to change trades, and this was not entirely fortuitous; for he had been returning, defeated, to those who had seen him off in the hope of victory.

It was only on his fourth attempt, when he had almost passed the age limit for applicants to the drama department, that he was finally accepted as a student at the Moscow Art Theatre School. While studying, Menshov worked as an extra in theatre productions. At night he worked as a watchman at a bakery to earn money to support his family: his wife Vera Atenova, a co-student, now a well-known actress, and his one-year-old daughter, Yuliya.

While in the third year of his studies, he decided that he only had the makings of an average actor. He dreamt of directing. Having graduated he decided to send his attempts at writing, production notes, etc., to Mikhail Romm, the well-known director and Professor at the Moscow Institute for Cinematography. Having read his notes, Romm rang him up and said: "Vladimir, I need you!"

The film, "A Bit of Fooling", appeared later.



3 prizes out of 6

Soviet cartoons won three prizes out of six at the 6th World Festival of Animated Films, held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Edward Nazarov's "The Ant's Travel" won 1st prize in the division of films for children. Stanislav Sokolov's puppet film "Black and White Cinema", which was awarded 1st prize in the division of films continuing for more than 12 minutes, created a sensation. Interest was aroused not so much by technique as by the story line which, in many ways, was more suited to a "full-length" feature. It is

a rather sad story about a boy who tried, on his fortieth birthday, to return to childhood but suddenly realized that there is greater values in life than money. Screenplay is by V.I. Slavkin.

In the division of films lasting less than 12 minutes, 1st prize went to "The Dark Side of the Moon", directed by Alexander Tatarsky.

Only 76 out of 500 films submitted to the selection committee were included in the festival programme. Competition was particularly keen due to the fact that only 6 prizes were awarded.

MOSCOW BALLET SCHOOL: GRADUATION

46 pupils have graduated from the Moscow Ballet School this year. Three will continue to attend advanced courses, while the rest will join companies in Moscow, Tbilisi, Minsk, Dushanbe, Kishinev and in another seven Soviet cities.

Talented Galina Stepanenko, for instance, has been invited to join the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. She made her mark with ballerinas after winning the All-Union Contest of Choreographers and Ballet Dancers in March this year.

Meanwhile, another ninety students — an equal number of

boys and girls — have been admitted to the school. This year competition for places — year-olds who have completed their third year at secondary school are eligible to apply — was very intense. There were least thirty claimants in each place.

There are six hundred students at the school. More than half of them — who are continually moving parts of Moscow from other cities — live in hostels. Many are provided for by the state. There are twenty ballet schools together in the Soviet Union.

Without the slightest hint of didactics a serious conflict between two 9th-formers at school was analysed. One was a pragmatist, the other a romantic. The director tried to show that without warmth, an aptitude for business, no matter how laudable, is sure to turn into heartless rationalism.

The film, "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", is almost autobiographical. The same dedication to one's dream, the same stubbornness in attaining one's goal, the same unbearable burden of failure at the start, and in the final count the same success, a success won by hard work and faith in one's own abilities.

Menshov has just finished another film, "Love and Pigeons", based on a play by Vladimir Gorkin. It is a very "Russian" film, full of humour and fun, an eternal duel between love and unfaithfulness. Vladimir Menshov says that this film is his best to date...

Mikhail LEVITIN

Piletskaya dances Phédro in Lyon

Maya Piletskaya, the Bolshoi soloist, has had a great success at the first international dance biennale recently held in Lyon, France. The famous Soviet ballerina danced the title role in "Phédro" to music by J. Origue. In the photo: a scene from "Phédro".



WATTEAU EXHIBITION

An exhibition, dedicated to the 300th anniversary since the birth of the outstanding French painter and draughtsman Antoine Watteau (1684-1721) has opened at the Hermitage Museum, in Leningrad. It is the first time that all fourteen works by this artist in the possession of the museum have been shown in one room.

The group portrait, "Actors of the French Theatre", is of special interest. I. Nemilova, the art historian, has succeeded in establishing the names of three out of the four people shown in the painting. A curious story also attaches to "Landscape With a Waterfall". It was in the museum's possession for half a century, before following restoration and thorough study, it was recognized to be a Watteau. Some of the drawings in the graphic section of the exhibition, for instance, "The Birth of Venus"

and "Autumn" — are among a series of ornamental compositions which the artist did for wall panelings. They were also intended as decorations for furniture and musical instruments.

USSR at the Viotti contest

The pianists Alexander Tsygankov (Minsk), Oleg Volkov (Moscow) and Pavel Zarukin (Leningrad) will be representing the Soviet school of music at the Giovanni Battista Viotti international music contest in Italy.

The sonata-playing pairs are Maxim Fedotov and Alexander Arzakov, Alexander Vinitsky and Vladimir Ovchinnikov, all from the Moscow Conservatory. This international contest will be taking place in October in Vercelli, the famous Italian violinist and composer's native town.

Donation to Pushkin House

A parcel containing invaluable oil manuscripts was recently delivered by post to the Institute of Russian Literature (known as Pushkin House) in Leningrad.

The six manuscripts in the parcel dating from the 10th-18th centuries were a donation from Ya. Bobkov, of Lyubertsy, a town near Moscow. One of the items, a collection of ancient Russian psalms is of particular interest. The melodies were recorded by means of the so-called "hooks" — special signs used in old Russia to record music.

Donations — varying from a few manuscripts to entire collections belonging to private collectors — is one of the main sources for the replenishment of our collection, says G. Markov, a staff member of Pushkin House.

WHAT'S ON!

July 17-20

THEATRES

FILMS

CONCERT HALLS

CIRCUS

WEATHER

SPORTS

EXHIBITIONS



A show by Norbert Altair, an artist from Malta, can now be seen at the Galleries at 23 Gorky St. to Moscow. Over 30 lithographs done in the 70s and 80s are on view. They nicely depict scenery and architectural landscapes.



BUSINESS

There is trade and trade

In Moscow took place the 6th year meeting of the working group on trade within the framework of the Inter-governmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. It discussed matters of expansion of the range of mutual deliveries in the current year and in 1983. The two sides noted that in 1983 the volume of trade between the USSR and India increased almost fourfold as compared with 1975 and stood at nearly 2.5 thousand million rubles.

Only 76 out of 500 films submitted to the selection committee were included in the festival programme. Competition was particularly keen due to the fact that only 6 prizes were awarded.

I should note that the Indo-Soviet trade has a stable nature.

This is particularly important now when the Western economies are going through difficulties and when the export markets are shrinking there. Our trade relations are having not only favourable effect on the Indian and Soviet economies, but are also a new pattern of state-to-state trade for other countries to follow which could serve as an example for the new [int'l] international economic order which is sought by the "third world".

Earlier Techimp Co-production took part in building gas lift systems at the Samotlor and Fedorovsky oil deposits (Western Siberia).

Soviet Union helps Cuba

Growing on the shore of a harbour near the Cuban city of Cienfuegos are the structures of a new refinery. This enterprise, the largest in socialist Cuba, which can process up to six million tonnes of oil a year, is erected with broad technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

Considerable part of equipment has already been delivered by the Soviet Union strictly in conformity with contract terms. At the present time, the specialists from both countries are carrying on with the assembly of large capacity designed for storing the ready products and raw oil which is to come to the refinery along a pipeline from Matanzas. Also being completed is the construction of a berth for supertankers equipped with all the necessary equipment for rapid pumping of oil.

Certain structures have been designed by Danelli and Co., from Italy, and the rolling mill by Schleiermann-Stemag of West Germany.

At present the company is busy fulfilling an order which is considered here to be of special importance. In Zlobin, Soviet Byelorussia, it is building a metallurgical combine on a "turnkey" basis. Voest Alpine is the first foreign company to receive such an order from the Soviet Union.

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Everything is going smoothly and it is thought the combine will be ready to go into operation before the end of the year.

FIELD HOCKEY

Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leninsky Prospekt). USSR men's championship. 17 — Moscow Fil vs Alma-Ata Dynamo. 20 — Moscow Fil vs Sverdlovsk Army Club. 6 p.m. (both days).

ATHLETICS

Leningrad Central Stadium. 19 and 20 — All-USSR competitions. On July 19, at 20 p.m.; on 20, at 4 p.m.

The winners will participate in the Drusba tournaments to be held in August in Czechoslovakia (women) and in the USSR (men).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 18 and 20 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

July 17-20

THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms are expected on 17 July, with temperatures of +12°-17°C at night, and +23°-28°C during the day. Showers are possible on 18-19 July, with temperatures of around +25°-30°C in the daytime.

July 13 was the hottest day this summer in Moscow, 30°-31°C. The record high for this day, +32.4°C, was registered on 13 July 1936.

The experience accumulated by Soviet and Czechoslovak experts in the development of major metallurgical plants proves much more effective at the construction of Europe's biggest 3,000 mm thick-sheet rolling mill in Zhdanov (South Ukraine).

After reaching designed capacity, the new mill will annually turn out 2.5 million tonnes of steel sheet. Such a supermill is meant for the production of large-diameter oil and gas pipes which can withstand a working pressure of up to 100 atmospheres under low temperatures.

PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS

MEZHDUNARODNAYA KNIGA

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V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's export list covers more than 3,000 titles. The following periodicals appear in various foreign languages: magazines "Soviet Union", "Soviet Woman", "Sputnik", "Travel to the USSR", "Soviet Literature", "International Affairs", "New Times", "20th Century and Peace", "Far Eastern Affairs", "Ukraine", "Soviet Military Review", "Socialism: Theory and Practice", "Social Sciences", "Socialism: Principles, Practice and Perspectives", "Latin America", "Culture and Life", "Soviet Film", "Sport in the USSR", "Foreign Trade", "Asia and Africa Today"; newspapers "Moscow News", "Moscow News Information" and "News from Ukraine".

Major events of political and general importance, the achievements of science, technology and culture, sports news — are typical subjects highlighted by Soviet periodicals.

Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

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EQUIPMENT FROM CZEPEL

The producers of equipment for the light industry, in Csepel, Hungary, intend to deliver to the USSR 20 million roubles' worth of sewing, tailoring and ironing equipment for the clo-

thing industry. Recently, the Csepel producers took part in modernizing a factory in Tbilisi, Georgia. Soon their equipment will be put in operation in Lvov, in the Ukraine.

Philately

A JUBILEE STAMP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp marking the 40th anniversary since Byelorussia was liberated from Nazi troops.

In the center of the stamp is the monument to the troops that liberated Byelorussia. It was erected atop the Mount of Fame outside Minsk, Byelorussia's capital.

The stamp has a 5-kopek denomination.